

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 24 of 1916.

REPORT
ON
INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending the 10th June 1916.

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List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st October 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Khan ...	500
4	"Aloohana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	1,000
8	"Archana" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
14	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years.	500
15	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
16	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
17	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
18	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
19	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
20	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
21	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
22	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
23	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
24	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
25	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purmananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Raddha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
32	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji ...	700
40	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
41	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
42	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N). ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
45	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N). ...	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years	800
47	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	" Chikitsa Sammiti " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N). ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" Dainik Chandrika " (N). ...	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
53	" Dainik Basumatī " (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" Dacca Prakash " (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	" Darsak " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	" Dharma Tatva " (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
58	" Dharma Pracharak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
59	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
60	" Dhruba " (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
61	" Education Gazette " (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
63	" Galpa Lahari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
64	" Gambhira " (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
65	" Gaud-duta " (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	" Grihastha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
67	" Hakim " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
68	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
69	" Hare School Magazine " (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	" Hindu Ranjika " (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
71	" Hindu Sakha " (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" Hitavadi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" Islam-Rabi " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
74	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
75	" Jagaran " (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	" Jahannabi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
77	" Jangipur Samoad " (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	" Jannabhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
81	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
89	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
92	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
99	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	"Mandarmala" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
104	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
105	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
106	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
107	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
108	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
109	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
110	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
111	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
112	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
113	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
114	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
115	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
116	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
117	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahms ; age 55 years.	500
118	"Nirjhar" (P)...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Prish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
120	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
122	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
123	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
124	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
125	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
126	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
127	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
128	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
199	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
130	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
131	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
132	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
133	"Pratijna" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
134	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
135	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
136	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
137	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
138	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
139	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
140	"Rajdut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
141	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
142	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
143	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muham madan.	783
144	"Rayat" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years.	900
145	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
146	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
147	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
148	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
149	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
150	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
151	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
152	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
153	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
154	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
155	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
156	"Sammilani" (P) ..	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
157	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
158	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
159	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
160	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
161	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch., Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
162	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
163	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years	300
164	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years	200
165	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
166	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
167	"Saurabha"	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
168	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P)	Chinsura	Do.	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	350
169	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
170	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years	125
171	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
172	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
173	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
174	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
175	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
176	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
177	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
178	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
179	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas	300
180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
182	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
183	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
184	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
185	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
186	"Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
187	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Monthly ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
188	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500*
189	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
190	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
191	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkrishna Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
192	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
196	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
197	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
198	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
199	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
201	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
202	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
204	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
205	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
206	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
207	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
208	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
209	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
210	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
211	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
212	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
213	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
214	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
215	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
218	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
219	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
220	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
222	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
223	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
224	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
225	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
226	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	300
<i>Gar.</i>					
227	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
228	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
231	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
232	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
233	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
234	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
235	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
236	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
237	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	.....
238	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
239	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300

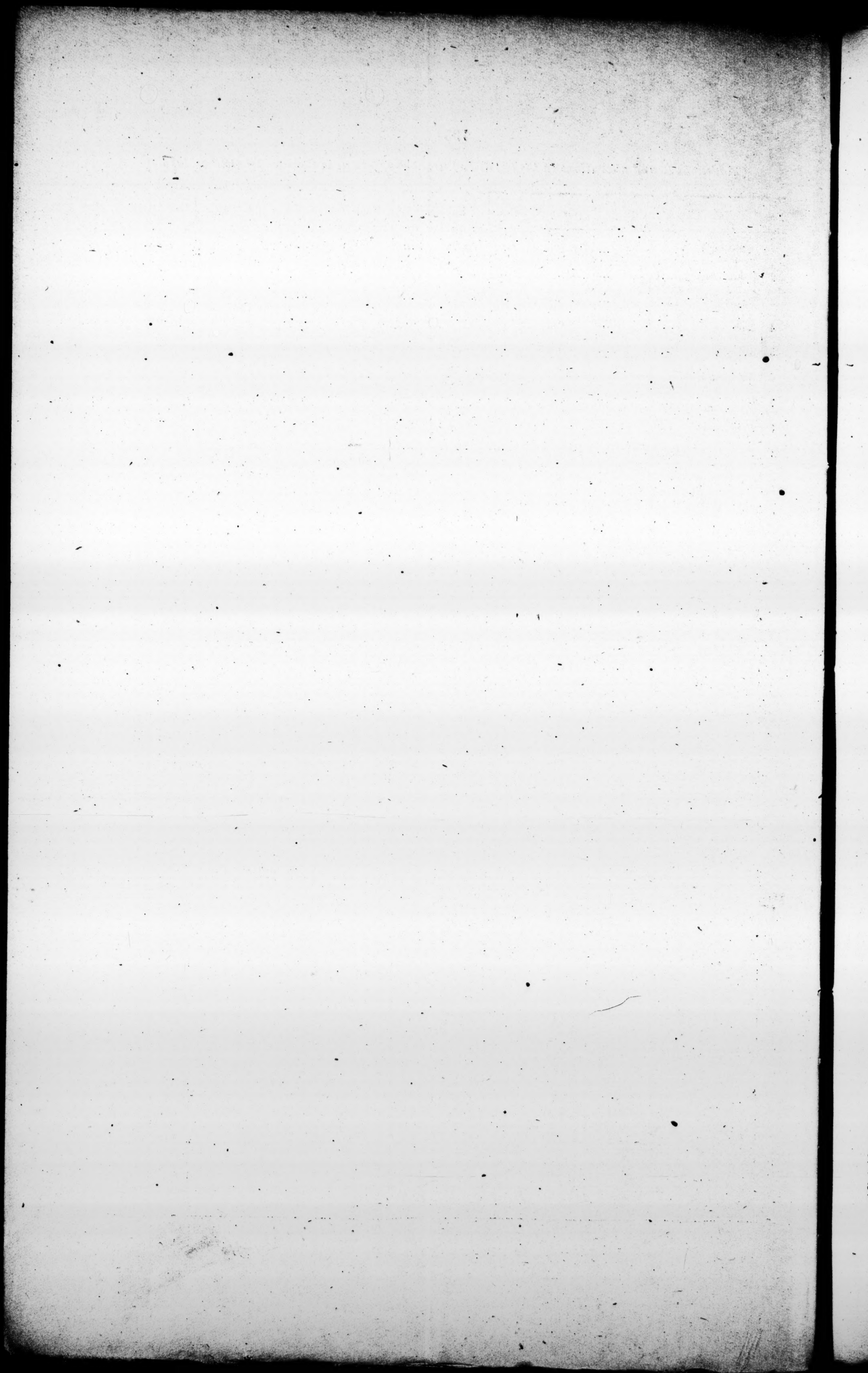
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No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>				
240	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joabar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
241	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
242	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
243	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
244	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones ...	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
245	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
246	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
247	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
248	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
249	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulavi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
250	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
251	"Refaqut" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
252	"Darbin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
253	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
254	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
255	"Safir" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
256	"Tandrusut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
257	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Ali Kumani, Mussalman ; age about 36 years.	1,000
258	"Tirmez ee" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
259	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Iqdam (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Mohiuddin, B.A. ...	.....
3	Rayat ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
4	Adib ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
5	Sadaqat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
6	Birbhum Hitaishi ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
7	Matribhumi ...	Chandernagore ...	Fortnightly ...	.....	.....
8	Ahle Hadis ...	... ..	Monthly ...	.....	.....
9	Manasi-O-Marmabani ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray. Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	.....



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June reports the recent depredations of a tiger at Haripal (in the Hooghly district), which killed a man, and remarks if Government persists in keeping the people without firearms much longer many a village will be depopulated by wild beasts.

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

2. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June refers to Mr. C. E. Beaman's letter, which appeared in the *Statesman* and the *Indian Daily News*, and remarks that the letter is interesting as being a unique defence of a Bengali chauffeur by his European master. The intention of the law is that when a man is acquitted, the orders of the court should be like a shield protecting him from further harassment till unimpeachable evidence is forthcoming to prove his guilt. The police, however, persecute a man simply because the prosecution against him failed. Lord Carmichael, in his speeches, insisted that the police should do their best to win the confidence of the people. The greatest obstruction which lies in the way of the popularity of the police is the large powers which are vested in them.

SADAQAT,
June 2nd, 1916.

3. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 1st June publishes a translation of "Allegations against the police." the letter referred to above.

SANJIVANI,
June 1st, 1916.

4. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June publishes a Bengali translation of Mr. Beaman's letter above referred to.

HITAVADI,
June 2nd, 1916.

5. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th May publishes a translation of the letter which recently appeared in the *Englishman* over the signature of Mr. C. H. Beaman, of Barrackpur, making certain allegations against the Bengal Police and writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 30th, 1916.

Mr. Beaman is a respectable European gentleman and Government should carefully consider the allegations he has made. The guilt or innocence of his chauffeur will no doubt be judged by a court of law, and we will not say anything on the point now. But is it at all proper to subject a man to the humiliation of being handcuffed and tied with rope and detained in *hajut* unless there is sufficient proof of his guilt? We fully endorse Mr. Beaman's opinion as to the law being changed.

6. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 30th May, referring to the above case, says:—

BENGALI,
May 30th, 1916.

"Police persecution"—Mr. Beaman and the Bengal Police. Commissions are appointed with the object of reforming the police and generally result in an improvement in the prospects and emoluments of that body. Annual reports on Police Administration speak of the improvement of the police and this view is supported by Government in its resolutions on them. Why then do we hear such blood-curdling stories against the police? If the higher police authorities keep a check on the conduct of the lower police, such cases become rare. If police servants are punished for misdeeds, there is no fear of the prestige of the police being lost. On the contrary, it will increase the prestige and usefulness of the police, and induce the public to trust and co-operate with the force in the discharge of its duties.

7. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June writes:—

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

Ibid. The police in this country are the pet children of Government, which cannot bring itself to believe them to be capable of doing anything wrong, even when any of their misdeeds are pointed out to it. Our readers know how the police often harass and insult even respectable Indians. A few days ago the *Englishman* published a letter from Mr. C. H. Beaman, of Barrackpur, and another letter appeared in the *Indian Daily News* over the signature of Mrs. L. Rodrigues. We want to know when we shall have seen the last of such highhandedness

and when the attention of Government, whom the police take care to propitiate by sycophancy, will be attracted to things like these. The present cases are ones in which a white man and a white woman and not a black man are concerned. May we now expect the mischief to be remedied?

NAYAK,
May 29th, 1916.

8. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th May writes as follows in the same connection:—

"The misdeeds of the police"—
Mr. Beaman and the Bengal Police.

The writer is an Englishman residing at Barrackpur and his letter appears in the *Englishman* just beside the editorial comments, where it is bound to catch everybody's eye, so we can fearlessly translate and publish Mr. Beaman's letter. Not that we can do everything that the *Englishman* can, but we can follow it humbly at a distance, where it leads.

Mr. Beaman, as an Englishman, sees the servility of policemen and cannot therefore hate them. And the *Englishman*, which publishes his letter, is an out-and-out supporter of the police. So it appears that the police have now passed all bounds. Even the *Englishman* and Mr. Beaman could not tolerate the strange doings of the police—there are many dirty things alleged by Mr. Beaman against the police, which ought to make them hang their heads in shame. One can rather put up with outrageous conduct at the hands of the higher police officers, but oppression by the black subordinate police is simply intolerable. We hope Lord Carmichael will do the needful and see that, in these bad times, the public mind is not disquieted. Continuing, the paper publishes a translation of Mr. Beaman's letter and remarks that innumerable incidents like those narrated by Mr. Beaman are constantly occurring and without any redress therefor being available. The fact is, one can bear the heat of the sun but not the reflected heat of the sands.

BANGAVASI
June 3rd, 1916.

9. Referring to the recent case of highway robbery at Howrah, in which Babu Narendra Nath Sen was robbed of an eight-anna piece, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the

Highway robbery.

3rd June writes that it is incidents like this which often lead people to think that many policemen are in league with thieves and robbers, for otherwise such things would not have been possible.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
June 1st, 1916.

10. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 1st June sympathises with the *Marhatta* in the matter of the security which has been demanded from it under the Press Act.

Demand of security from the
Marhatta.

It adds that it is impossible to conceive anything more outrageous. Let us see how long the Press Act is going to maintain its autocratic sway. There will certainly come a time when Government will realise that it is not wanted.

SADAQAT,
June 3rd, 1916.

11. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June says:—

The demand of security from
New India.

After all *New India*, the paper of the world-renowned Mrs. Annie Beasant, has not been able to escape the clutches of the Press Act. We must admit that Mrs. Beasant has been advocating the cause of India through this paper with characteristic boldness. The demand of a security from *New India* may be productive of very good results. She may now draw the attention of the English public to the stringent aspects of the Press Act and thus get the Act repealed. We trust that the demand of a security will not stand in the way of *New India's* rendering service to the country.

BANGALI,
June 6th, 1916.

12. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th June expresses its hearty sympathy with *New India* and regrets that the trouble of that paper has not evoked any agitation in

New India.

Bengal. If *New India* goes out of existence it will be a serious loss for the country. Mrs Beasant will then, of course, have more time to take part in political agitation, provided that she is not prevented from doing so by the law for internment of people. The Press Act hangs over the head of the Indian Press like the sword of Damocles, and the paper asks the leaders of the Indian public to find out a means of protecting the Press.

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

13. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June notices the appeal for pension made to the Governor of Bengal by the wife of Ananta Kumar Das Gupta, a political suspect, who is now interned at Singa (in the Rajshahi district), and hopes that His Excellency will grant the prayer.

"Hardships of a political suspect's family."

(b)—Working of the Courts.

14. Adverting to the recent allegation against Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, about undue familiarity with and subservience to police influences (see paragraph 10 of this Report for the week ending the 3rd June 1916), the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st June publishes an article contradicting, point by point, the explanations submitted by Ashutosh Babu to the High Court in response to the rule issued upon him.

BANGALI,
June 1st, 1916.

15. Referring to the remarks made by the High Court about the illegality of the search-warrant recently issued against the Universal Assurance Company by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Uluberia, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June remarks that the case is a glaring instance of police high handedness and Magisterial blunder. We invite Government's attention to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

16. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June notices the application made to the District Magistrate of Birbhum by Babu Ashutosh Mitra, Naib to Babu Bandiram Mukharji, zamindar of Kundala, for having the case against him and two others which is now pending before Babu Tarak Chandra Ray transferred to some other court. The paper asks Government to order a careful enquiry into the matter. Some time ago a Magistrate in the United Provinces got into trouble over the raising of subscriptions; and here is another Magistrate in Bengal charged with a similar act. The matter is, indeed, a very serious one.

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

17. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th May refers to the serious allegation made by the zemindars of Kundala against Babu Tarak Chandra Ray, Subdivisional Officer of Rampur Hât (district Birbhum). (See paragraph above of this report and calls for a prompt and sifting enquiry into these allegations.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 29th, 1916.

18. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June characterises as too lenient the sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to G. F. Scott, of Rangoon, who was charged with having murderously assaulted a Burmese woman, and invites Government's attention to this travesty of justice.

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

(d)—Education.

19. Commenting on the report of the Presidency College Enquiry Committee, the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 23rd May writes:—

CHARU MIHIR,
May 23rd, 1916.

We thank the Committee for inviting Government's attention to the differential treatment which is accorded to the members of the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service, but we are surprised at the laborious attempt the Committee has made to minimise Mr. Oaten's offence and even to whitewash his conduct. The Committee has tried to prove that the insulting expressions Mr. Oaten used towards his students were not meant to hurt their feelings. Indeed, we had never expected such a disappointing result from an enquiry conducted by men like Sir Asutosh Mukherji and Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra. The Committee's recommendation about the removal of the Presidency College from its present site and the necessity of European Professors learning Bengali are good enough in their own way, but they are neither new nor likely to serve any useful purpose. And lastly, regarding the fling the Committee has had at the Indian Press, which is quite in keeping with the fashion current among a certain class of people, we may say that it is rather the Anglo-Indian Press which often abuses the Indian student community, incites Government to persecute them and tries its best to create ill-feeling between Europeans and Indians.

HITAVADI,
June 2nd, 1916.

20. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June, discussing the Report of the Presidency College Committee of Enquiry, writes :—

It appears that it is not the students alone who are to blame for the recent unpleasantness. It cannot be expected that young men who are caught by the neck and given a push or are called monkeys or beasts or coolies or barbarians by their teachers should quietly and dutifully submit to these acts of discourtesy. Lord Carmichael, when in his late Convocation address he recalled how students in the past revered their teachers, might well have given some advice to present-day Professors.

The Committee, while not approving of such conduct on the part of Professors, holds that they did not wish to cause pain to their pupils. Well, these youths were not very much to blame if they could not be equally ingenuous and forgiving. It is hopeless to expect that in these days young men will act like their predecessors in the past. The present-day youth knows that it is his money which feeds his teacher instead of it being the other way as in the past, and that itself stands in the way of the modern teacher being revered.

Of course we most emphatically deprecate all acts of indiscipline among students, but at the same time we look for patience and self-control on the part of their Professors. Things would not have gone the length they did, had Mr. Oaten acted in a cool-headed and self-controlled manner. Besides, Government itself did not show much self-control in its treatment of Mr. James. After its exhibition of lack of self-restraint it ill becomes Government to reprove students for their want of self-discipline. Mr. James would not have caused dissatisfaction among his students, if, at the outset, instead of referring the aggrieved lads to Mr. Oaten, he had spoken a few sweet and reassuring words to them and promised to look into the matter himself.

We are sorry, but not surprised to see the Committee blaming the Bengali press for their share in this trouble. The Bengali press, according to some people, have many sins to answer for; but did they turn the heads of the European Professors? The fact is that the present-day youths decline to revere their preceptor, whose services they pay for. Mr. Oaten's conduct shows the small measure of self-control possessed by the Professors themselves, who are expected to teach that virtue to their students. On the whole it is a lucky thing that the various suggestions of the Committee do not include a new law for the curbing of the press. Students cannot revere their Professors unless the Professors love and treat them well. This is the outstanding fact which should not be forgotten.

BANGALI,
June 2nd, 1916.

21. Commenting on the Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe's speech at the Sunrise Literary Club, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June writes :—

Sir John has obtained an insight into the Indian character which is rare even among eminent Indians. We hope that his remarks will benefit our rulers and their sycophantic flunkies, as well as those who want to pose as our leaders. Sir John has an intimate knowledge of the forces which are working out India's development, as well as the hopes and aspirations which influence Indian life. His observations about our students are worthy of his noble mind. We Indians have survived all the ancient nations of the world and will exist for ever. Sir John Woodroffe knows what power has made us immortal.

BANGALI,
May 3rd, 1916.

22. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 30th May complains that the cost of education in high schools in the mufassil has become almost prohibitive to the poorer middle classes inhabiting it. First of all, the school-fees are now higher, the boys have got to be better dressed and the number of books they have to study are much larger than before. Over and above these necessary expenses, the students have to pay the "game fee" regularly for tennis and football. To poor parents this fee is a great burden. In many places subscriptions are also realised for sporting uniforms. This is indeed a *zulm*. Again, there is the "punkha-fee" in summer, no matter whether or not there is sufficient money in the punkha-fee fund. This fee is also realised during the summer vacation when the services of the punkha-coolie are dispensed with. Again, the Head Master of many a school collects subscriptions from students for giving entertainments to Subdivisional Officers. All this *zulm* requires to be put a stop to.

23. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June writes that complaints are reaching it against the Head Master of the Jessore Zilla School regarding undue favouritism to the students of his coaching class and the use of the fruits growing in the school garden. The matter should be enquired into.

BASUMATI,
June 3rd, 1916.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

24. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June refers to the prevalence of acute water-scarcity in eight or ten villages near Dhulai, Shahapur, etc., in the Dhulai Union, Sonamukhi thana, district Bankura. Cholera and other epidemics are also raging here. The sinking of some wells is badly needed.

HITAVADI,
June 2nd, 1916.

25. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June invites the attention of Government to the fouling of the Hooghly river by septic tanks, which is seriously injuring the health of the villages situated near the banks of the river.

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

26. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st June warmly commends the example of Mr. Vaidya, of Bombay, in recently contending in the law courts against the overcrowding of railway carriages, and approves of the organisation known as the "Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association" started in Bombay with the object of removing the many inconveniences which Indian railway passengers suffer.

BANGALI,
June 1st, 1916.

(h)—*General.*

27. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June publishes a complaint that the postal officers at the branch post office at Ambikanagar are unnecessarily dilatory in paying out money remitted by money-order. This is a famine-stricken area and delay in payment of money is often a real hardship to people.

HITAVADI,
June 2nd, 1916.

28. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 1st June writes that out of the 12 elected members of the Faridpur District Board 9 are Musalmans and 3 Hindus. This shows that there is no need for special representation of Musalmans in Legislative Councils and self-governing bodies. Besides, this privilege will only create dissensions among the Musalman community as has already been proved more than once.

SANJIVANI,
June 1st, 1916.

29. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 31st May writes:—
"The humour of election." Lord Carmichael has come to Calcutta and is granting interviews to many respectable gentlemen. Will not His Excellency try to see through the humour of the Council elections? Will he not see how immense is the so-called boon which self-government has conferred on our people? Vote-begging Babus are moving about everywhere. Every candidate for a seat in the Legislative Council has sent out 30, 40 or even 50 motor-cars which are spinning all over the city, and money is being spent like water. The total amount of money, which all the candidates for election will spend, will come up to about two or three lakhs of rupees, a sum which would have gone a long way towards helping the poor in our country, or might have been better spent for helping wounded soldiers. But has any of the gentlemen, who are spending thousands of rupees in this election affair, given a like sum to the fund for helping wounded soldiers? It is our first duty to wish well to the British Raj and the British nation; for votes and autonomy and everything are the gifts of the British. We ask, therefore, how much money have these vote-begging Babus subscribed towards the maintenance of the British Raj?

NAYAK,
May 31st, 1916.

Then, again, the Bengali Babu sticks at nothing for securing votes. He is not only running about here, there and everywhere himself, but often sends his wife, sister and daughter to canvass for votes. Besides, many of his friends, kinsmen and relatives, who are Government servants, are canvassing for him in defiance of Government's orders in this connection. In some cases voters are being offered loans at small interest, and racial animosities are being aroused—all for that great thing, vote. We would not have written all this unless we had a personal knowledge of the affair. We assure our readers that every word we have written is true, and invite Lord Carmichael's attention to the matter. We ask His Excellency to see for himself whether the Bengali Babu, who lives under British protection, apes English civilisation and has got self-government, is growing up a man or a beast. His Excellency will have to vacate his office in April next, and will not get a second chance to enjoy such fun during his Governorship, so we earnestly request him to witness with rapt attention the game which the Bengali Babu is playing, how he (the Babu) is staking even his soul in this gamble. The disgrace of the people means a disgrace to His Excellency, and their downfall will pain his heart, so we appeal to him to sift this election business to the bottom. Indeed, we are quite thunderstruck at the whole thing. We had never any idea that pleaders, barristers, Rajas, zamindars and men with high University degrees could stoop to such vile deeds. This then is the depth to which the Babu with his vaunted civilisation has sunk. We entreat the Governor of Bengal to see how those of whom he wanted to make men have, thanks to our soil, become quite a different kind of creature.

HATAVADI,
June 2nd, 1916.

30. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June expresses a hope that Lord Chelmsford will exercise the new powers of pardoning criminals, hitherto vesting in the Crown, with which he has recently been armed, in favour of those political criminals who are now repentant. That many of these youths now in the Andamans are repentant is shown by every line in the letters they send home.

BANGAVASI,
June 3rd, 1916.

31. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June has the following:—
"Killing of dedicated bulls." It is a well-known fact that a dedicated bull or "Brahmini bull" is free to roam everywhere. The reason of the freedom allowed to such an animal is that it is held in religious veneration by Hindus. It is no wonder, therefore, that the religious susceptibilities of Hindus should be grievously wounded when such an animal is employed in drawing carts or killed for food.

The dedication of a bull has been spoken of as indispensable in many a *Puran* and *Sanhita*. The sage Vasistha, for example, speaks as follows in Chapter VII of the latter part of *Garur Puran*: "The man on the eleventh day after whose death a bull is not dedicated is sure to remain an unpurified spirit. Even many *shradhs* are of no avail in his case."

In chapter 207 of *Matsya Puran* it is said: "The magnanimous man who dedicates a bull bearing certain specified marks never feels sorrow." Many other *Puranas* and *Sanhitas* also speak to a like effect.

The sanctity of an animal so dedicated is also dilated on in many a religious book. In chapter 86 of *Vishnu Sanhita*, for example, a dedicated bull is described as an incarnation of Dharma, or the god of righteousness.

The same *Sanhita* speaks as follows of its sanctity: "The water of a tank in which a dedicated bull drinks becomes delicious to the manes of ancestors, while the earth dug out by it with its horns proves abundant food and drink for them." Such a bull may nowise be punished even when it commits damage.

Manu says in verse 242 of chapter VIII of his Institutes that a dedicated bull should not be punished even when it eats the crops.

These injunctions of the *Shastras* are still held sacred by every orthodox Hindu. Every Hindu, whose means permit it, dedicates a bull for the spiritual welfare of his deceased father or mother and no dedicated bull is beaten in villages when found eating the crops.

It is because English Judges fail to enter into the religious feelings of Hindus in this respect that they acquit people found guilty of killing dedicated bulls. The Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad High Courts have all held

that the killing of a bull of this kind is not an offence when it is done secretly so as not to wound the religious feelings of Hindus. It was because the Law Commission contemplated the occurrence of such incidents that it inserted the provision about the wounding of religious feelings in the Penal Code. But in deciding as above the High Courts have failed to show sufficient respect for the intention of the Legislature in these cases.

We mean to deal further with this subject later on.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

32. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 31st May draws the attention of the Government of India to the injustice which is being done to the Dowager Maharani of Tehri by shutting her out of the Regency. The paper considers that it is injustice to keep the control of the State in the hands of the Resident in preference to the Maharani. It also dwells on the loyalty of the Tehri State.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 31st, 1916.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

33. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 1st June suggests that jute-growers in Bengal should combine and sell their commodity at their own prices.

SANJIVANI,
June 1st, 1916.

34. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th June writes that the transfer of the capital to Delhi has not seriously injured the Bengalis, who find that though they have lost some clerkships in the Government of India offices, the mercantile offices, which afford a livelihood to the largest number of them, continue as before in Calcutta. It is the English mercantile community of Calcutta who find that they have lost touch with and their old influence over Government and are therefore really angry at this transfer of the capital. It seems that time has not reconciled them to the change. Witness the recent satirical comment of the *Englishman* on the failure of a Bioscope Company at Delhi, advertizing to the folly of the promoters of the show in choosing a place like Delhi to start their business in.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 5th, 1916.

35. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th May foreshadows the early cessation of many leading Bengali newspapers, including the *Nayak* itself, owing to the shortage of the paper supply, and writes that that will be a distinct gain to the country. The English do not deserve to be blamed for anything, save for their attempts to demoralise Indians politically, to give them a wrong idea of their political condition. In this sense Lords Ripon and Hardinge deserve serious reprehension, because by their specious sayings they made us forget that we are a subject people. The laws of sedition have brought us to our senses to some extent and the cessation of newspapers will complete the process. It may, of course, bring some temporary loss to some people, but ultimately it will be a relief to all concerned, including the Bengali Translator.

NAYAK,
May 30th, 1916.

36. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th May refers to the dark prospects confronting all press-proprietors and booksellers owing to the early likelihood of a cessation of the supply of paper. The paper earnestly appeals to Government to take steps to help the manufacture of paper in India and also to prevent some dealers in India from conserving the supply, as they are said to be doing.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 29th, 1916.

37. Referring to Mr. Austen Chamberlain's remarks about the Indian unrest, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th June writes :—

BANGALI,
June 6th 1916.

Mr. Chamberlain has but repeated what leading Indians have been saying for a long time, though the bureaucracy has always obstinately refused to listen to them. It is strange that Indian public opinion should for once at least be at one with that of the head of the Government of India. We hope that Mr. Chamberlain's observations about the present situation in India will be acceptable to the Anglo-Indian Durbar.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 30th, 1916.

38. Referring to Lord Hardinge's remarks about Indian agitators receiving pecuniary help from Germany, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th May writes:—

Lord Hardinge did not say this without sufficient reason, for during his Viceroyalty he learnt everything relating to the people of this country. But His Lordship might have spoken a little more explicitly. Everybody who takes part in politics in India is called a political agitator, and men like Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerji and Bhupendra Nath Bose are all classed as professional agitators. But they are Moderates who, according to Lord Moreley, should be conciliated. In fact, many members of the Moderate party are members of the Legislative Councils and are personal friends of high officials. Such men can never allow themselves to be mixed up in any German plot, and it is perhaps the men who conspired against the British Government and collected firearms that Lord Hardinge refers to. But these men are anarchists and not political agitators, and with them the people of India have no sympathy. Lord Hardinge's vague remarks may create a wrong impression in the minds of the British public and he should not have used such language.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 3rd, 1916.

39. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June says that every man who dreams about self-government after the war will be disappointed to learn that India will have no place in the Paris Economic Conference. But is there any help for it? India's position after the war will remain what it is now. India considers herself insulted at being debarred from the Economic Conference.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 3rd, 1916.

40. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June endorses the remarks of the *Bengalee* regarding the exclusion of India from the Paris Economic Conference, and regrets that in spite of all the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the people of India during the war, their country will not be given a chance to protect itself against the formidable competition of foreign countries in the field of trade.

BANGALI,
June 2nd, 1916.

41. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June is sorry to learn that India is not going to be represented in the Economic Conference to be held in Paris and writes:—

So India is only to buy things from the Allied Powers but not to have any voice in the deliberations. At least, that is perhaps what Mr. Asquith thinks, though he does not know that by giving a curt and negative answer to Colonel Yates's question on this point he has deeply wounded the feelings of the entire Indian people, who consider this exclusion of their country from the Economic Conference as an insult. Indians are very easily pleased, but Mr. Asquith chooses to ignore the fact.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 30th, 1916.

42. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th May says that all educated people have realised that the only cure for their political ailments is self-government. Without this there is no hope for any progress whatsoever. It is a fact very much to be regretted that up to this time the political leaders of the country have been wasting their time in seeking for partial concessions only. As palliatives cannot cure diseases so these partial political privileges cannot remove the grievances of India.

The greatest disease from which India is suffering is the selfish appropriation of all political privileges by the English Civil Service. Our activities should be mainly directed against this.

Our aiming at self-government, however, does not mean the severance of British connection. This fact should ever be borne in mind. British connection is necessary for us. Without Britain's protection we can never maintain self-government within our borders or protect it against foreign aggression. To sever our connection with Britain would be suicidal for us.

Want of self-government is to-day responsible for the gloom of ignorance which is hanging all over the country. For want of commerce Britain herself would be reduced to the status of a dependant country and she would be reduced to the state of India if her government was concentrated in the hands of a few

officials without the control of a representative assembly. India's sad condition is due to this. Want of such a control over her official executive has reduced India to a position of dependence.

We should, therefore, gird up our loins and strengthen our determination to obtain self-government so that we may control the internal affairs of India. If after the war we fail to obtain self-government the fault will be ours.

"The King's message."

43. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th May has the following:—

NAYAK,
May 29th 1916.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Five million troops ready in England.

King George V of England has summoned all subjects of his dominion to take up arms. Of course nothing has been said about Indians in general offering themselves for service to their King and his Empire. His Majesty is not King of England alone—he is also Emperor of India and his failure to call upon India to fight in this war is bound to offend Indian susceptibilities. His Imperial Majesty's message is addressed to England and Scotland and would have been addressed to Ireland also, if Ireland had not rebelled. It thus appears that our Sovereign, while he is summoning the English people to sacrifice themselves for their native land in this war, does not wish to call upon other subjects of the Empire to do so. Indians longingly expected that a day would come when appreciating their manliness England would give them equal rights with Englishmen and stand forth before the world as the "Liberator of India."

What then are the people to do? They are to pay taxes, preserve the public peace and if bad times come, sacrifice their lives in defence of their Sovereign. The Sovereign on his part will save his subjects from poverty and sorrow and from the depredations of external enemies.

India will worship England as her leader and England, in return, will improve the Indian people, so that ultimately she may gain the title of "Liberator of the human race." If the King's message had been addressed to Indians now, it would have called forth a joyful response, and millions of Indians would now be standing beneath the British Flag, and by their mere roar would destroy the Germans. Indians expect England to augment their just rights to serve the King. There is no risk of Indians again playing the traitor like Jai Chand.

44. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June watches with interest the movement for the formation of a Bengali army. Bengali regiment. It, however, quotes from the

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
June 3rd 1916.

Kesari an account of an interview which is supposed to have taken place between General Strange and Babu Surendra Nath Banarji and others. The paper remarks that if the account is true there is little or no chance of a Bengali regiment being formed.

[NOTE.—The account of the interview is substantially identical with that which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Nayak*.]

45. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 29th May says:—

War of thirteen armies.

During these last few weeks nothing important has happened. Only this much may be said that the Verdun battle has come to an end.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN,
May 19th, 1916.

At the Riga and Dwinsk front none of the belligerents have assumed the offensive. They are merely occupying their time in defensive warfare. It is said that the Germans are preparing for an offensive both by land and sea on Riga and that the Russians are doing all that they can to oppose it. From the Near East front also no fresh reports have been forthcoming. Rumania and Greece are still continuing in the same uncertain condition as ever. The forces of the belligerents are watching each others' movements at Salonika and the Bulgarian frontier.

Though the news from the fronts has become uninteresting on account of the censorship, yet the reports from the Austro-Italian front is by far

the most uninteresting. From the Galician front also, from where a report of an offensive had been received, nothing fresh has been forthcoming. Inactivity on that front has made Rumania very anxious, because military opinion is unanimous in holding that it is quite possible that either of the parties may advance in Smaller Russia, Eastern Galicia or in Rumania. The fronts which at the present moment are most important are Asia Minor, Caucasus, Central Asia and Mesopotamia. After the Anglo-Russian Convention, which settled their hundred-year old differences, the Russian armies under Duke Nicholas scored a success in the Caucasus and rendered the greatest help to their ally. The Russian armies moved from the Caucasus in certain directions, and have penetrated as far as Ispahan and Qasr Sherin. This has in a way cut off Turkish communications with Persia and saved India from the danger of an invasion. The Russian army is likely to advance towards Baghdad and Khanqain. On the other hand the Russians have secured facilities for the construction of a railway in the Julfa-Tabriz region and also for paying attention to Lake Urumia. This has led them to station one of their armies at Tabriz, so that it may be able to advance through Kurdistan to Mosul and thus destroy the Baghdad Railway and thereby isolate Mesopotamia from Constantinople. The Turks, after the surrender of General Townshend, would have proceeded to Basra but for the Russian offensive in Asia Minor and Central Asia. Now the situation is this, that Baghdad may be besieged by the Russians on two sides and by the English on one side. It is said that Germany has been forced according to her pledge to send troops to save Turkey from the enemies lest she should be forced to make separate peace with them.

The activity in Asia Minor may not decide the final issue in the eastern and western fronts but it may largely contribute to that decision. The aim of the Germans is to enter Caucasus if possible through the Anatolian coast, for they think that, by so doing, they will be able to scatter the forces of Russia in Persia and Asia Minor and cut off their communication with their bases. The aim of the Russians is to destroy the Baghdad Railway as early as possible and cut off communication between Constantinople and Mesopotamia. The rapidity of the advance of either party will influence the whole situation of the war. It was one of the plans of the Allies not to give any opportunity to the enemy to start an offensive on any of the fronts.

The state of Persia now is what it was before. Except the provinces of Fars, Kerman, and Laristan, the whole of Persia is under the influence of Russia and Britain. Like Greece, Persia, in spite of having declared her neutrality, has become the tramping-ground of the belligerents.

NAYAK,
June 2nd, 1916.

46. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June has the following:—

"The progress of the war."

The ferocity of the German attack at Verdun and the bold stand made by the French have elicited the admiration of military experts in Europe. The whole of the French front is full of well-fortified trenches and the attacking Germans are paying a very dear price for the offensive they have taken. The Germans have withdrawn large numbers of troops from the Russian front, but still the Russians are not making any progress there. Last year, when the Germans were pushing them back and conquering Poland, Courland and Riga, the English and the French could have pressed upon the Germans on the French front. The fact is, trench-fighting is a very difficult thing and the attacking side invariably suffers great losses. Mr. Garvin, a well-known English writer, is of opinion, that the Allies should attack Germany through the Balkan States and Austria. This view, however, is not shared by the British public, who think that the issues of the war will be decided in France. The great war has now come to a crisis. By September we shall be able to make out what course it will take, for by that time something decisive will take place in Greece, Mesopotamia and Egypt. Greece is behaving like a fickle woman. The King of Greece is henpecked and has no strength of mind. He broke his neutrality by allowing England, France and Italy to occupy Salonika, and now he has allowed Bulgaria and Austria to occupy the country north and east of Salonika. It will not at all be easy for Germany to cross the Suez Canal and advance towards Egypt, though there may be sporadic risings among the Moslem tribes in that country, for the English

have made elaborate arrangements for its defence. Next, as regards Mesopotamia, the surrender of General Townshend has given us an idea of Turkey's strength there, and we have not much to be anxious about. Russia and England will make a united advance in Mesopotamia and there is not likely to be any more bungling. It appears, however, that the war will last yet another year, for Mr. Lloyd George says that there will be no Whitsuntide holiday for English labourers even next year. Indeed, the present is a critical moment for the war, and if one looks about carefully one will see many things.

47. The following appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th May:—

"Verdun."

DAINIK BASUMATI.
May 30th, 1916.

The French General at Verdun tried to foil the German move in the north-west of that place by pressing upon the enemy in the north-east, where the Germans strongly resisted and have not been pushed back in spite of repeated attacks. The result of all this will be that the Germans will lose more men, because they will now have to fight along the whole of the Verdun front and thus be compelled to send troops there from other theatres of the war. This is exactly what the French General wants them to do. The Allies should now attack the Germans quite vigorously, for otherwise no great loss will be inflicted on them (the Germans). It seems, however, that a great combined offensive will soon be taken by the Allies. The French took Douaumont but had to lose it again, though after a most severe fighting. The Germans have not been able to dislodge the French from all the positions they have taken nor have they succeeded in occupying the mines of Houdremont. Paris telegrams of the 25th and the 26th May say that the Germans have occupied a number of trenches north of the Houdremont mines as well as one or two trenches near the Houdremont forest. The French are, of course, fighting very vigorously and delivering counter-attacks upon the enemy which have enabled them to advance a little in that region, and it is clear that the French General is determined to bring the struggle to a definite issue. Both the sides are fighting doggedly on the north bank of the Meuse and we may expect some changes in the phase of the battle before long. Let us wait and see.

48. Referring to the renewal of the German offensive at Verdun with redoubled force and to the report that the Kaiser is now personally present at the place, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 30th May writes:—

"The present condition of the war"—Verdun.

BANGALI.
May 30th, 1916.

We again hear that the Germans are transferring large forces from the western (?) front to Verdun. Nevertheless, the Germans are not showing any sign of weakness anywhere. The German artillery is very active at Verdun. According to many experts, the Germans ought to have run short of ammunition one and a half year ago, but strangely enough, Germany began to use ammunition extravagantly after the announcement of this view of the experts, such extravagance seeming rather to increase her store than to decrease it. This is being best proved at Verdun. There is absolutely no sign in the conduct of the Germans that their superiority in strength of arms has in the least weakened. The future of Verdun is, therefore, shrouded in deep darkness.

49. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st May writes:—

"The battle of Verdun."

DAINIK BASUMATI
May 31st 1916.

The battle has been raging for a hundred days and during this time German shells have levelled a large number of small hill-fronts near Verdun, and, as is clear from the map published by the *Statesman*, the German line in front of Verdun, which was curved before, has been straightened to a great extent. Moreover, the Germans have occupied the position the possession of which is vitally necessary for the conquest of Verdun. The actual Verdun forts are still intact, but the surrounding forts have all been either razed to the ground or taken by the enemy. The Germans have to some extent blocked the road from Verdun to Metz, and it will not be easy for the French now to conquer the latter place. Five thousand German guns have pounded the French incessantly for a hundred days, but yet the gallant defenders of Verdun stand fearless and firm as a rock. Whenever the Germans have attacked them they (the French) have killed their enemies before laying down their own lives. Both sides have suffered enormous losses, but the French General, Joffre, is

still cool and collected, and the way he is defending the French line makes one confident of ultimate French victory and the crushing of Germany. Verdun will decide the issues of the war and Germany is making her last attempt here. The French have stood the German onslaught so long and have never yielded even an inch of land without dyeing it red with blood. It is, therefore, almost certain that Germany will not be able to keep up the struggle till the last. The battle of Verdun is the greatest battle that has ever been fought.

MOSLEM HITAISHI
June 2nd 1916.

50. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June writes that the fight round Verdun is the greatest in the world's history. The French may display any amount of heroism here but the Germans, too, on their side, are not undeserving of praise for their heroism. But, of course, all Germany's preparations, her display of heroism and her military skill have largely been baffled. The losses of life she has sustained here have been very great proportionately to her military gains.

German failure and despair in the fight round Verdun.

MOHAMMADI,
June 2nd 1916.

51. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June writes that the military situation seems to be altering. In the fight between Austria and Italy, the latter do not seem to have gained much advantage. If they are not helped, they will remain in a position of disadvantage. The Austrian guns appear to be better than the Italian ones. Near Verdun, the Germans are continuing to sacrifice lives ruthlessly—apparently they are determined to capture Verdun no matter at what cost. The account of the fighting in Arabia is rather unintelligible. In the fight between the Turks and the Russians, the Russians appear to be gaining the upper hand, but to what extent, is not clear.

The military situation.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 1st, 1916.

52. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st June belittles the recent Austrian advance into the Italian territory. The extent of the frontier taken by Austria is very small and the Italians have already begun successfully to repel the Austrians. In Trieste and Tyrol the Austrians have so far failed to expel the Italians from their territory.

Italy.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 1st, 1916.

53. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st June, referring to the recent Bulgarian invasion of Greece, observes that it is doubtful if this move is one of aggression or of defence. In any event, whatever the Bulgars or Germans may do, the Allies will not be inconvenienced in any way. If only they can win a big victory anywhere—in France, Russia or Turkey—German supremacy will never be established in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Balkans.

Greece is indirectly helping Germany. She is allowing the Bulgars to occupy her territory without resistance. The majority of Greeks are inimical to the Allies and hence there are reasons to fear that a change in the Balkan situation may ensue.

BASUMATI,
June 3rd, 1916.

54. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June writes that no news has recently been received of any of the three Russian forces which, respectively, were advancing towards Diarbekr, Mosul and Baghdad. A fresh army proceeding towards Mosul, is known to have captured Sakiz and Bannagar (two places 30 miles distant from each other), and also Sirdist (17 miles south of Lake Urumia, on the Persian frontier). This shows that the Russians are still in Persia and have not penetrated into Turkey. The Turks are showing great skill. Though hemmed in between the Russian forces operating near Kermanshah and Bitlis, they are still thwarting the Russians. According to a Petrograd message of the 25th ultimo, the Russians moving towards Mosul are known to be defeating the Turks.

Mesopotamia.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
June 5th, 1916.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th June, adverting to the recent advance of Bulgar forces into Greece, observes that if the Allies moving out of Salonika defeat these Bulgars and advance into Turkey along Lake Doiran, Germany will be cut off from Asia Minor and be unable to replenish her supplies from that source. That will mean a serious disaster for her. If the Allies at Salonika succeed in vanquishing the Bulgars, all the diplomatic moves of Greece will go for nothing.

"Greek neutrality."

56. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June writes that it used to be universally said that the Turks are a lot of dis-organised people, utterly incapable of ruling a State. After the outbreak of war, it was reported that they were committing outrages on the Germans, thereby displaying their barbarism. But recently they have set an example of special courtesy towards the heroic General Townshend after the surrender of Kut-el-Amarah. And now they are being greatly praised. Thus the people who, a few years ago, were held unfit to be called civilised men, are now being praised in the most unexpected quarters. After all, everything is possible for Reuter. The Turks are now what they were; it was only conspirators who made them out to be alternately saints and sinners.

MOHAMMADI,
June 2nd, 1916.

57. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd June writes that 150 years ago during the siege of Arcot, the Indian sepoy stunted themselves in the matter of food for the comfort of the European soldiers who were besieged with them. Recently at Kut-el-Amarah, the English soldiers similarly denied themselves some articles of food for the convenience of their Indian fellow-soldiers. Indians will never forget this generosity on the part of the British troops.

HITAVADI,
June 2nd 1916.

58. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 31st May refers to the remarks recently made by the *Review of Reviews* and the *Madras Mail* regarding the admission of Indians into military service and writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 31st 1916.

The *Madras Mail* fears that if Indians are taken into military service promiscuously, they may some day turn against the British Raj, and it is a baseless suspicion like this which stands in the way of the earnest desire of our countrymen to fight England's battles being fulfilled. The British Empire in India is founded on the good will of the people of this country, or else a mere handful of Englishmen would never have been able to rule over such a vast population. It was Indians who helped the establishment of British rule in India, it was Indians who extinguished the fire of the Sepoy Mutiny with their own blood, it was Indians who informed the Government of the recent German machinations in this country. And yet after 150 years of close intimacy Englishmen cannot trust them. Is it not a pity and a shame?

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 3rd June says that there would not be any necessity for making criticisms on war news if they were more clear and explicit, so that the public might, at a glance, understand the situation aright. But either owing to the wisdom of Reuter's correspondents or the control exercised by the military Censor, the telegrams which are received are so obscure that even after repeated perusals their meaning does not become clear. This is the reason why the public only confine themselves to the headlines which appear on the telegrams published in newspapers. This is the reason which leads us to indite illuminating articles on the subject, which however do not contain any attempts at prophecy, because that is very risky. In the eastern front everything has been quiet for a long time. The reason of this lull is not clear seeing that the offensive should have been taken by this time. Times without number it has been reported that the Russians are about to take the offensive, but up to this time no reports of such offensive have been forthcoming. If the report which the Amsterdam correspondent sends to the effect that the Germans are withdrawing their armies from the Eastern front be true, the cause of Russia's silence is not clear.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 3rd 1916.

Another front which has to do with Russia is Mesopotamia, the importance of which has risen since the time that the allied armies evacuated Gallipoli and the Dardanelles. At one time when on one side the British army was advancing on Baghdad from Kut and on the other the Russians had attacked Erzerum, it appeared that the Turkish army in Mesopotamia would be enveloped. The reverse sustained by General Townshend at Elisiphon, which culminated in the surrender at Kut, raised the prestige of the Turks in spite of Russian successes in Armenia. While General Lake failed to relieve Kut, the Russians continued to press the Turks and reached Mosul, which is the place where Turkey concentrated her forces for invading Egypt.

There is, therefore, every probability of a great battle taking place at Mosul. At first we were told that Baghdad was the key to Mesopotamia, but now that position is being claimed for ancient Nineveh.

After referring to the state of war in the Balkans, the paper goes on to say that though the telegrams are not clear on the point, there is no doubt that tremendous fighting is going on in the Western and Central fronts. It is now 103 days since the attack commenced, and yet the Germans have failed to take Verdun. Thousands have been killed or wounded. On the Central front the situation has never been satisfactory.

The paper concludes by saying that important events are happening on all the fronts, from France to Mesopotamia. What will happen in the next week cannot be surmised, but it appears certain that the map of the world will undergo a great change. This certainly will not bring about peace. When that time will arrive no one can say. The fury with which the Germans are fighting everywhere will lead people to think that their strength will soon be reduced, but it is probable that they will not fail to make a show of strength till the last.

SADAQAT.
June 6th, 1916

60. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 6th June quotes the following from the "By the way" columns of the *Englishman* of the 1st June:—

"The defence of Calcutta has begun. The whole of Charnock Place and the north side of Dalhousie Square are already heavily trenched, while the operations outside the Post Office ought to stop trade there for some weeks. The Hollwell obelisk is isolated. The occupation of Chowringhee by a coolie column is expected daily." Commenting upon this, the paper says:—Our contemporary, in a tone of bantering humour, has described the ordinary street repairs in military language. But the question is, would Government have tolerated such language in an Indian paper? We distinctly remember that when two months back the *Calcutta Gazette* notified that the Government of India was about to declare the different ports of India within specified areas as defended harbours, the announcement created great anxiety in Calcutta and the mufassil. Many people even prepared to leave Calcutta. Ordinarily, even educated people do not take much interest in matters printed in the Gazette. It was, therefore, not a little surprising that the announcement of this intention at once reached the people. Seeing that under the present circumstances even an announcement in the Gazette produces misapprehension, the effect of the announcement made by the *Englishman* may be well imagined. We hope that in future our contemporary will not indulge in such humour during the continuance of the war, as there is every possibility of misapprehension being created thereby in the minds of the people.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 10th June 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 24 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 10th June 1916.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000.
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800.
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

324. The *Modern Review* writes:—Anglo-Indian extremist papers are not breathing vengeance as they did during the *Komagata Maru* affair and the Lahore conspiracy

The Irish revolt.

MODERN REVIEW.
June 1916.

trials, in which the men implicated did not cause even a hundredth part of the loss of human lives and property which the Irish rebellion has done. British statesmen also are taking a more sober and statesmanlike view of the situation in Ireland than the authorities immediately concerned with dealing with the *Komagata Maru* incident and the Lahore conspiracy. While dealing out punishment to the offenders, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are also thinking of conciliating Ireland by the introduction of Home Rule as early as practicable and the immediate remodelling and modification of the Irish administration. Considering the seriousness and proportions of the Irish rising, the punishments have not been as drastic as those originally inflicted on the Lahore conspirators and Indian political offenders generally. It is pleasing to note the calm, humane and wise temper of the authorities, though the scene is Ireland, not India.

325. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—What a contrast between the punishments meted out to the accused in the Punjab conspiracy case and the Irish rebels. From

Ibid.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
2nd June 1916.

Reuter's telegrams it is learnt that nine court martial sentences were pronounced in Ireland, including one of death in Dublin and another in Wexford. These have been commuted to ten and five years' penal servitude, respectively. Even John McNeill, President of the Irish Volunteers, has only been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Other sentences vary after commutations from one to ten years and include two from Dublin and five from Galway. In the Punjab conspiracy case a number of the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged by the Special Commission. In some cases these sentences were confirmed by the Government and in others commuted only to transportation for life, which is nearly as good as death sentence. The capital sentences passed on the two Irish rebels have, however, been reduced to ten and five years' penal servitude, respectively! And they were open rebels, who not only waged actual war against the King when the Empire was in a critical condition, but killed British officers and soldiers. The Punjabi accused, on the other hand, only contemplated serious mischief which, however, it was beyond their power to carry out. It will also be noticed that some of the rebels have got only one year, while the accused in the Allahabad case were given three years and nine months for a simple quarrel with the police, in which the latter were in the wrong. If they had not had the means to carry the matter to the High Court, they would have had to rot in jail, though innocent.

326. The *Bengalee* remarks:—How strong the feeling in England is in favour of clemency to political prisoners, and even to rebels, will appear from the following taken from the leading columns of the *New Statesman*:—

Mercy and not retributive justice.

"A week ago these three men (ringleaders in the Irish rebellion) were recognised as foolish firebrands who had imperilled the welfare of their country, and as such they were execrated by the great mass of their fellow-citizens. But now they have atoned for all their mistakes by paying the full price, and in the heart of every Irishman their names are already added to that long list of heroes and martyrs who have died at English hands for the sake of Ireland's freedom. That is what the Court Martial has done for them. Was it worth it? We suspect, however, that the Government never took time to consider whether it was worth it. We suspect that it was a case not so much of considered action as of automatic reaction to the charges of indecision which have been brought against them. They wished, we suppose, to show that they would act sternly and decisively when they chose. In such a case, however, conscious strength would have shown itself in merciful rather than in retributive justice—but that would have been strength of a quality which, perhaps, it needs a Lincoln to exhibit." Even in such a case the *New Statesman* pleads for merciful rather than retributive justice, and says that such

BENGALUR,
7th June 1916

justice, having its roots in conscious strength, would have been worthy of a Lincoln. The journal agrees, and pleads for justice tempered with mercy in the case of the fanatical and misguided men who in India have broken the law in the name of fancied service to the country.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st May 1916.

327. Commenting on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the Indian public are thankful to Mr. Beaman for bringing to light the case of his

Treatment of a suspect.

chauffeur, Panna Lal, for the simple reason that the complaint, coming as it does from him, is bound to carry weight with the authorities and may thus lead to some good result. When analysed, his story shortly is this: There were some dakaities in Barrackpur, and the local police perhaps dreamt that Panna Lal was concerned in them, possibly because their "mightiness," as Mr. Beaman puts it, was puzzled in laying their hands on the offenders. They arrested him, walked him off and put him in jail. His master offered to go bail for him, but his offer was curtly refused. Panna Lal was kept in *hawalat* for a month and then dragged before a criminal court—only to be discharged. Here in all conscience his troubles and miseries should have ended with an apology for his worry, expense and incarceration. Nevertheless, he was "promptly" arrested on a second charge, and "again put in jail." Mr. Beaman says: "He was again discharged and one would have supposed he would then be left in peace." Alas, no. The Alipur Police now tried their hand in the crushing of this simple chauffeur. Mr. Beaman has described what is experienced by hundreds in the land. Briefly told, what usually happens is this: A man incurs the suspicion of the police, no matter what the reason may be, and at once he has to bid adieu to comfort and safety. He is hauled up on this charge or that, and when the police fail to run him down and a properly constituted court acquits or discharges him, he is at once pounced upon on another charge. If it fails, there is the Defence of India Act, ready at hand. This is exactly what is being done in hundreds of cases every day, and yet the responsible rulers apparently take no notice of it. Is it any wonder that there is general alarm and uneasiness prevailing in the Province owing to this state of things?

BENGALIAN,
2nd June 1916.

328. Commenting on the treatment accorded by the police to the chauffeur of Mr. C. E. Beaman, of Barrackpur, the *Bengalee* remarks that the accused was handcuffed and tied with a rope and marched off to the

Under-trial prisoners and their arrest.

Barrackpur railway station. To the arrest, no one can object if the police have sufficient evidence against him, but what has roused public indignation is the method of the arrest—the handcuffing and marching him off with a rope tied round him. He is treated as a criminal, with all its indignities, before he is proved to be one. Suppose he is found innocent, all this indignity and humiliation has been uncalled for. This, however, is the method of treatment accorded to all under-trial prisoners, and it is time that it should be ended or mended. The complaint is one of long-standing; its source should be removed. It is an outrage to treat a man as a criminal before he is convicted of being a criminal.

MUSSALMAN,
2nd June 1916.

329. Relating to the letter of Mr. C. E. H. Beaman, of Barrackpur, regarding the treatment accorded to his chauffeur, the *Mussalman* says it gives an instance of

Methods of the Bengal Police.

the methods of the police in this country and of how a person who happens to be in the bad books of the police is harassed and persecuted by them in various ways. It should be borne in mind that these persecutions engender considerable bitterness of feeling and discontent, and every responsible Government ought to understand that it is its primary duty to remove such cases of bitterness and discontent.

330. Referring to the letter of Mr. Beaman complaining of the treat-

Methods of the Bengal Police.

ment accorded by the police to his chauffeur, Pana Lal Sonar, the *Telegraph* says that what Mr. Beaman now complains of, has been complained of by the Indian press times without number for very many years, although with equal and rigid failure. Mr. Beaman's experience has been the lot of hundreds and thousands in all parts of the Empire. Well, here was a man who, for some reason or other, incurred the displeasure of the local police. No wonder if they dreamed of his complicity in certain burglaries, the more so as evidently the police, thanks to their detective ability, their fund of information and their knowledge of local bad characters, failed to detect the criminals. The story Mr. Beaman relates of the doings of their "Mightinesses" (the police) would be hard to believe in any other country, but is a common experience in this. The law is that so long as a man is not proved guilty he should be presumed to be innocent and treated accordingly, but in practice this rule is honoured more in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Beaman suggests that if the law empowers every subordinate police officer to arrest a man and keep him under detention, it needs amendment. So it does, and so do many others which allow of such pernicious methods as are unfolded in the above communication. The paper is glad that an independent European gentleman has come forward to raise his voice in the cause of justice and truth and at the same time in the interests of British supremacy in the East. If the records of our law courts and police offices were searched, many thousands, if not millions of parallels to this case would be found.

TELEGRAPH,
3rd June 1916.

331 Referring to the case in which the office of the Universal Insurance

A curious method.

Company was raided by the Howrah Police, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* notices how the C. I. D.

Police removed all the books, registers, etc., of the company. It says they brought about a perfect deadlock in business, although it was time for submission of the report to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, failure in which would render them liable to prosecution. The company moved the District Magistrate of Howrah and the Subdivisional Officer of Uluberia, praying for the return of the books, etc. It pointed out that in any criminal proceedings against any agent or sub-agent the company stood merely in the relation of a witness whose interest it was to see that dishonest agents were adequately dealt with and asked that, if necessary, the books, etc., might be sealed before they were returned. One would have supposed that this just prayer would at once have been granted. But no, this was not done and the company was put to further expense, worry and trouble in moving the High Court. It was only then that justice was done as the search-warrant issued by the Subdivisional Officer of Uluberia was held to have been unnecessary and the account books seized by the police ordered to be returned forthwith to the company. So far so good, but what do the whole proceedings show? Why, they clearly indicate an amount of zeal and *zid* worthy of a better cause. That the points raised by the company in the petition were cogent and reasonable is apparent from the fact that a Bench of the highest tribunal in the land accepted and acted on them. Yet the District Magistrate did not raise his little finger to save the situation. Furthermore, the way the C. I. D. conducted the search only added insult to injury. Surely, the Empire would not have been placed in jeopardy if in a technical matter like this they had been more courteous or consulted the prestige and position of the company.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
3rd June 1916

(b)—Working of the Courts.

332. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The reader is aware that

"Savage sentences."

Mr. Justice Walsh, of the Allahabad High Court, the other day characterised the sentences passed

upon one Badri and six others by the trying Magistrate as "savage." A severer condemnation cannot be conceived, yet the journal is quite sure that the Government of the United Provinces has taken no notice of the conduct either of the police or of the Magistrate who dealt so savagely with the accused. The fact is, both the Government and the people have become callous, accustomed as they have been to these frequent spectacles of savage sentences,

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which therefore do not move either the one or the other. All the same they go deep into the hearts of the bulk of the population and create an intensely bitter feeling against British rule in this country. Nowhere are criminals treated so relentlessly as in India, and the pity is that the rulers, who are not savages but the most enlightened people in the world, do not perceive it. Talking of savage sentences, the *Indian Patriot* reminds its readers of two notorious cases, one of which occurred in the Bombay and the other in the Madras Presidency. One was a so-called sedition case against a Mahratta newspaper called the *Protoda*. The Sessions Judge who tried it immortalised himself by sentencing its editor, an invalid and cripple, to transportation for life! The High Court reduced the sentence to nine months' imprisonment. The other was a Tinnevely case, in which the accused was sentenced to transportation for life for speaking sedition. This sentence also was reduced by the High Court on appeal. Mr. Pinhey's ideas of sedition were peculiarly his own. He held that an Indian was liable to be punished for sedition if he attempted to bring even a non-official Anglo-Indian into contempt, on the ground that the latter belonged to the ruling race and was therefore a part and parcel of the British Government in India. Mr. Pinhey was rewarded with a seat on the Bench of the Madras High Court. Nemesis, however, rarely overtakes those Judges who behave like savages as judicial officers. The paper remembers one such Judge, Mr. Nicolls, of Benares, who made himself famous throughout the whole of India by his ferocious sentences, but who went on merrily in his career of havoc and at last retired from the service with a good pension.

(d)—Education.

HABUL MATIN:
24th May 1916.

333. The *Hablul Matin* writes that there can be no doubt that considerable mischief has been done by some unscrupulous political agitators who have carried on a revolutionary propaganda among the Hindu students of Bengal. Praise be to Allah that the contagion has not spread up till now among Islamic youths. The journal has no doubt that the suggestions of the Committee on this point will be carried out by Government and strict precautions taken to prevent anarchist doctrines being preached among Muhammadan youths. When the Committee was appointed the journal suggested that they should recommend the introduction of the Aligarh system in the colleges of this province. Both in the report of the Committee and the resolution of the Bengal Government much stress has been laid upon the mischief caused among the students by indiscreet articles in the Indian newspapers. The journal feels it its duty to protest against such remarks. The journal has no hesitation in asserting that every Indian newspaper in this city condemned the action of those who assaulted the professor, and denounced the perpetrators of the outrage in the most scathing terms. Then, how can these journalists, who are Indians, be blamed? It has been urged that a matter of academic discipline should not be discussed in newspapers because such things encourage violence among the students. With due deference to those who hold such views, the paper refuses to admit the soundness of such a contention. When an incident becomes the subject of general gossip and popular comment, it is incumbent on the journalist to take notice of the fact and comment upon it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st May 1916.

334. Discussing the conclusions of the Presidency College Committee, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is quite true that in 1905-06, when the partition of Bengal agitation was organised and the *swadeshi* movement came to the front, a number of students under the leadership of some public men who are now converted into ardent "Moderates" behaved in an extraordinary manner. In those days the rulers and the ruled alike lost their heads more or less, and Bengal was in a political ferment unprecedented in its history. Thanks, however, to the Carlyle Circular and other executive repressive measures and acts, the students and those who guided them were soon reduced to a most helpless condition. Since 1907 students have been prohibited to join any political movement or even attend a political meeting.

In short, the ferment amongst students which was created ten years ago has practically disappeared. The paper wonders this fact was not placed before the Committee. No doubt, there are yet some turbulent spirits among the students, but their number is now infinitesimally small. The vast majority of the student community of the present day are utterly indifferent to politics, which they have all but forgotten. So politics has nothing to do with their alleged defiance of lawful authority. Fancy, they can now be roughly handled by a professor with impunity for making only a little noise unwittingly. The Committee next pay their kind attention to the "baneful influence" of the press—of course, the Indian press, the tailless jackal and the Atmaram Sarkar of the officials. The journal regrets that the Committee, composed of so many experienced men of high distinction, should betray their prejudice against the press in such loose and careless statements which cannot be supported by evidence. The paper must be clear on one point—the press has as much right to criticise matters concerning a college or school or any other institution when they affect public interests. It would be a dereliction of duty on its part not to do so. Regarding the conclusion of the Committee that "revolutionary propagandists have with considerable success carried on their work amongst students and have from time to time brought into their camp disaffected youths of even considerable ability," the journal states that the remedy is near at hand. It is to employ some C. I. D. men to catch hold of these revolutionaries by the leg and hang them from the topmost bough of the nearest tree. Have these revolutionaries, however, succeeded in leading astray any appreciable number of the Presidency College students? Only two black sheep have been found among 1,000 students reading in that institution. The Committee cite an instance. "It is significant," they say, "that the hostel premises have been searched more than once in quite recent years, though on neither occasion was any incriminating article found." Because the hostel was searched "more than once," probably twice is meant, and nothing incriminating was found. Therefore the students living there were under the influence of the revolutionaries! With these materials in their possession the Committee conjure up the dreadful vision of the students being dragged successfully into the camp of the anarchists. How are they to be saved from this awful danger? Put them under the observations of the Committee regarding taking special precautions for still more disciplinary restraint! That is what the Committee mean. On the admission of students of suspicious character, the journal says that they do not show how to distinguish a loyal from a disloyal student. The C. I. D. men are, however, adepts in this matter, so the Principal of the college, when admitting students, will have to avail himself of their services or employ a special staff of spies to ascertain their antecedents. The journal thinks a still better plan is to ask every student to attach a certificate of good conduct from a C. I. D. man to his application for admission. Further, the college authorities are to be empowered to expel any boy from the college on mere suspicion, if not to intern him. Is not the arrangement beautiful? Two esteemed countrymen, one as President and the other as a member of the Committee, tacitly acquiesced in it! The paper points out that the effect of this recommendation will be the virtual closing of the doors of the Presidency College against the sons and relations of those who are in the bad books of the C. I. D., and there is scarcely a public man in the country whose name is not there.

335. Commenting on the report of the Committee, the *Modern Review*

MODERN REVIEW,
June 1916.

The Presidency College Enquiry Committee. says that the report tries to show Mr. James in a more favourable light than the accounts of the incidents enquired into which were not known to the public previously. This attempt has not been entirely successful, for though it appears from the report that Mr. James said and wrote to Mr. Oaten what was proper, he left the students entirely in the dark as to what he was doing. They were, therefore, justified in concluding that their Principal was not just and sympathetic. The strikers did not deserve any punishment, particularly after they had made up their quarrel with Mr. Oaten. The general fine ought to have been entirely remitted. On the recommendation of the Committee that the Indian professors of the college should be graduates of special distinction, the magazine writes that it seems to suggest by implication that professors of European

origin are *ipso facto* superior to their Indian colleagues, though there is no such natural or general superiority, and though as a matter of fact the European professors of the Presidency College cannot boast at present of any outstanding superiority to their Indian colleagues. This recommendation also is acceptable in the main, though any inordinate expenditure incurred in providing residential quarters near the college or hostel for the European professors would not result in any proportionate or appreciable good to the students, so long as India is unable to rise out of her present inferior political status and thereby banish from the minds of European professors the idea that they are "fragments of royalty." Neither in the resolution nor in the report is there anywhere any recommendation, suggestion or hint that Professor Oaten should be subjected to any disciplinary action even in the gentlest manner. However heinous the offence of the students may be held to have been, a perusal of the report leaves no doubt that but for the provocation given by him, or, taking the most charitable view of his conduct, but for the wrong impression created in the minds of the students by his conduct on different occasions, neither the strike nor the assault would have taken place. Attention may be drawn to the fact that "after the strike was over Mr. James called together all the *European* members of the staff and impressed upon them that they should not on any account touch the persons of the students, as experience had shown that this invariably led to serious trouble." Evidently it was not thought necessary to call together and caution the Indian professors in this way, because being "barbarians" (the word is used in the hellenic sense), they are not accustomed to the muscular method of character-building or moral training which is instinctively resorted to by some of the hellenized and therefore superior cultured occidental professors. Dwelling on the existence of a spirit of insubordination among the students due to political causes reported on by the Committee, the magazine writes that as political causes have been at work all over the country and in all Calcutta colleges, it has to be explained why they should have given rise to undesirable incidents in the Presidency College alone. Should the ferment be characterised as anti-British, the reply is that there are other colleges in Calcutta where there are European professors, none of whom have ever been assaulted. There is no doubt that there is insubordination among some young men. In what country is there not? But it does not think the generality of Indian youths are more insubordinate than persons of the same age in other countries. On the contrary, Indian boys are more inclined to reverence where reverence is due. The political ferment has no doubt produced some evil consequences, but it has also made students more practically patriotic and helpful in the way of social service than ever before. To the call to service they quickly respond. They are ready to help. They have helped to popularise indigenous industries and taught the illiterate. Young men are sometimes apt to mistake disobedience and haughtiness for a spirit of independence and a keen sense of self-respect. Similarly their elders, too, are liable to mistake obsequiousness for reverence and its absence for insubordination, just as sometimes the Indians' growing political consciousness is looked upon by some bureaucrats as rebelliousness. This is a matter which requires very wise, judicious and delicate consideration and handling, lest in the endeavour to crush insubordination the spirit of independence is also crushed. There has been for ages so much servility in this country that it might perhaps be necessary to take the risk of the incidental and unintended growth of insubordination, sauciness and impertinence in some thoughtless young men, in order to ensure the gradual attainment by Indians of the proper erect human posture. As for the "spirit of excessive touchiness," if it exists, it should be considered as a symptom of reaction from the spirit of excessive servility and the consequent insensibility to insults that have prevailed too long in this country. The Committee have taken a very charitable view of the use by certain European professors of some expressions which are not excessively complimentary. How the explanation of "barbarian" as "non-hellenic" makes the European professor's remark entirely inoffensive is not seen. If in the European professor's opinion the mission of the English here was to civilize the Indians, that means that the Indians are uncivilized. Though it would be unwarrantable dogmatism to assert that no Englishman comes to India with the conscious mission of "civilizing" her people, the plain

truth is that the English originally came to India to shake the pagoda tree, and, speaking generally, they still come here with the same object. India gives them careers and a field for training and the exercise of power. Not that they do not do any good to India. They do both harm and good, but just as it is not their intention to do harm, so it is not their main or direct object to do good. Harm and good are incidental. The main and direct object is self-interest. As regards the presence of revolutionary propaganda and tendencies, the magazine does not attach much importance to house-searches by the police. It is well known that very many innocent men have been interned and the houses of many inoffensive persons have been searched. One wishes to know whether the Committee had any independent evidence (not proceeding from the police) before them on this point. There is no mention of such evidence in the report. Recently in England Lord Hardinge said, and said correctly, that in India the anarchists, are a mere handful the vast majority of the population are not anarchists. If there be a few anarchistically inclined students, why should the whole class be branded? Regarding the baneful influence of discussions in the press of breaches of discipline in colleges, the observations in the report and the resolution seem far too sweeping. Discussions in the press generally follow breaches of discipline; they do not precede them. If the authorities of colleges can settle their internal disputes and remove the grievances of the students, why should journalists interfere? They have sufficient other topics to write upon. Whatever question has a public aspect, the press has a right to discuss. Commenting on the observation of the Committee regarding taking special precautions for the admission of students of suspicious character, the magazine writes to say that the Principal or Head Clerk is not a thought-reader. How is either of them to know whether a candidate for admission is good, bad or indifferent? Are all applications for admission to be submitted to the C. I. D. for their opinion and approval? After a student has been admitted, how is his conduct to be watched and by whom? Are spies to be engaged for the purpose? Who is to pick out suspicious characters for removal, and how? Espionage never made honourable and free citizens. It produces either revolutionaries or skulking cowards. It is mainly by appealing to and depending on the students' sense of honour that one can make men of them by helping to evolve the best that is in them. There is no other way. This method has its uncertainties, but which has not? Principals and professors would certainly inspire greater terror by exercising police functions or by being in communication with the police, but they would also lose all moral influence over their students. The relations between student and teacher would be poisoned, and police rule might gradually be extended over all colleges, State, aided and private, and students might be entirely at the mercy of the police for their higher education. In consequence, all public spirit might be crushed out of them. Some bureaucrats may desire to have a specially created Indian university town where students would be more or less cut off from the main currents of national life, because they like the static condition in the governed, not the dynamic. The periodical has no such desire. To English students even politics is not taboo even in Oxford and Cambridge. The journal knows that all political propaganda are not good. It also knows that the political ferment of the last decade has produced good results. It has produced political consciousness in young and old. This cannot be regretted by any patriotic Indian. That students have become such useful and active social servants is due to the political ferment, whether directly or indirectly, it does not matter. It is, no doubt, necessary to take steps to prevent students from associating with or joining the ranks of the anarchists. But measures which are merely repressive or segregational will not do. The anarchists hold some sort of an ideal before the rising generation. To counteract their propaganda, a noble and inspiring ideal should be unfolded before the students.

336. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Committee of Enquiry have made the students and the press responsible for the past and present disturbances in the college and suggested some stringent measures to avoid the possibility of disturbing influence in future. That is to say, in their opinion, no student should be admitted into the college or allowed to stay there if he is suspected

The Presidency College affair.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st June 1916.

of sedition, and the press should not interfere in the affairs of the college. To show their fairness they throw part of the blame on the European professors also, though in a queer way. It is said that the students resent and show a refractory spirit, because "young European professors are unfairly allowed preference over experienced Indian professors of equivalent attainments." The poor European professors are more sinned against than sinning. They start at an obvious disadvantage and unjust prejudices are entertained against them by the students, who should not be allowed to cherish this feeling in future. Some students of the Presidency College assert that one of Principal James's methods was to compare them with the students of English Universities and make them feel that they were an inferior lot by his biting sarcasm. It was to bless the students and evoke their love, and not to hurt their feelings, that the professors called them chattering monkeys, howling beasts, and so forth! That is the verdict of the Committee. Nay, more. It was, in their opinion, the depraved students who were wholly to blame. "If a healthier tone had prevailed among them," that is to say, if they were not perverse and evilly-disposed, they would not have circulated the calumny that they had been maltreated by the professors! Remarking on the Committee's conclusion regarding the existence of a spirit of "excessive touchiness" amongst the students, the journal goes on to say that this "spirit of excessive touchiness" is due to the wave of Western civilization. The journal reproduces the purport of a story taken from an English magazine: "When I was within my teens I thought father was a fool. When I was twenty-five I saw he had some sense. When I was thirty I perceived that he was at least as intelligent as I. And at forty, however, I discovered he was much wiser than I." That is the spirit of self-assertiveness or insubordination which prevails in the West. It has invaded even the sacred precincts of Indian homes. But why blame the modern youths of India for this change? They are only creatures of circumstances. They are in different environments and, therefore, are not what their predecessors were. You must take them as they are, and treat them with a little more consideration than you treated their race before. That is all that is needed to cure them of their excessive sensitiveness. The Committee take an extravagant view of the situation. Students are not so bad as they have been depicted. The vast majority are gentle, law-abiding and obedient, and it is manifestly unfair to say that they have no sense of responsibility.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd June 1916.

337. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that its article on the contamination of the Calcutta municipal water was considered by some readers as pure fiction. A perusal of the Health Officer's report for 1914 will, however, convince them. The Health Officer admits that he is supplying water full of faecal microbes. The experts cannot say which group of water microbes are the most dangerous, but they admit that there is danger in the presence of these microbes. Is this the reason why the Corporation is so sparing in the supply of water even in this parching heat? The paper told its readers that the municipal officials went into hysterics at the discovery of cholera bacillus in the Tala reservoir. That was in December 1914. They appealed to the Government cholera expert, Major Greig, I.M.S., who found cholera lurking within, but strange to say, the rate-payers continued to swallow cholera with immunity. Can the I.M.S. err or science perjure? No, never. The cholera microbe was there, not in the Engineer's reservoir but in the collecting bearer's bottle. The I.M.S. expert made the discovery that the Tala tank water was safe. The officials heaved a sigh of relief after so many sleepless nights, but what was the use of stretching science so far as to curse a healthy old servant who had been handling the laboratory articles and serving drinking water to the laboratory workers for twenty-five years without transmitting cholera to any? The Chief Engineer held out a threat that the machinery forced to work under high pressure would go wrong. They have put up with that threat, but they must enquire whether the pump has been working at full speed, as that is

now the only means of supplying water. The so-called gravitation scheme, after an expenditure of a crore of the rate-payers' money, has been found to be a huge failure. Metaphysicians say a Corporation has no soul. If it cannot control its paid servants efficiently and satisfy the needs of the poor rate-payers, who are bled profusely by so-called experts riding hobbies, it should in all conscience, resign.

(h)—General.

338. The *Bengalee*, remarking on the order of the Government of Madras demanding a security from *New India*, Mrs. Besant's journal, says the matter has created a painful impression in Indian journalistic circles. *New India* is a leading organ of public opinion in the country. Its utterances are strong and emphatic, but never disloyal. It has always been the staunchest friend of constitutionalism and the unflinching denouncer of revolution and anarchism. That such a journal should have so misbehaved as to compel the Government to demand security for its good conduct, needs a stronger justification than the *ipse dixit* of authority.

BEN ALER
1st June 1916.

339. Regarding the action taken by the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes to say that it is surprised to find that she has incurred such dire displeasure. What her offence is nobody knows, nor are the executive bound to disclose it. The liberty of the press is a myth so long as the Press Act is on the Statute Book. Everyone thinks that others will die except himself. Similarly, the executive are under the impression that everyone else is in the wrong and that they alone are in the right.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st June 1916.

340. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the wonder is not that the authorities in Madras have hurled their thunderbolt at Mrs. Besant by demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from the "*New India* Printing Works" under the Press Act, but rather that they did not take this violent step earlier. Since she started her paper in 1914, Mrs. Besant has been displaying a fearless independence in exposing the shortcomings of the executive. This no Indian journalist has ventured to do since the introduction of that Draconian measure. Mrs. Besant may console herself with the thought that, whether her paper be suppressed or she herself be interned, her great and disinterested services to India will ever remain engraved in the hearts of its people and secure for her the best blessings of God. In the meantime vigorous steps should at once be taken to inaugurate a movement for the abolition of the Press Act and the liberation of those papers which have fallen under the iron grip of the bureaucracy.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
3rd June 1916.

341. Commenting on the views expressed by the *Bengalee* on the above subject, the *Mussalman* fully associates itself with its contemporary. When admittedly the press is not under the control of the anarchists, why is its liberty trampled under foot? Why should the Press Act of 1910 still be allowed to cripple the growth of the press, when there appears to be no justification whatsoever for the further retention of such a repressive measure on the Indian Statute Book?

MUSSALMAN.
2nd June 1916.

342. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that the dire malevolence of the Madras Government seems to know no bounds. They read Mrs. Besant's telegrams, deliberately delay the delivery of her letters—and her correspondence is admittedly of a cosmopolitan character—and note down the programme of her tours the moment it is published. There is not the least doubt, though Mrs. Besant's well-known modesty prevents her advertising it, that her visit to any place is heralded by the advent of an army of C. I. D. people, whose sole business is to report her movements to a Government who apparently think that she is fit for treason.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
3rd June 1916.

343. Mr. Deputy Magistrate Braja Durlabh Hazra, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has coined a new meaning for the phrase "officious meddlesomeness." Up to the present the journal was under the impression that this phrase meant meddling in a matter in which one has no right to do so. For instance, if a man

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1st June 1916.

interferes while another is doing his legitimate duty, it is officious meddling. Was Dr. Chakrabarti guilty of this kind of interference? He saw a number of men beating another, who was down on the ground. He did not know that the assailants were policemen in plain clothes. Even if he had done so, as an Honorary Magistrate familiar with the law, he knew that the policemen had no business to assault a man whom they had arrested for some real or false offence. He called out for the police in the expectation that they would come and put an end to the breach of the peace and the assault that were taking place. In the abundance of his wisdom, Mr. Hazra calls this officious meddling. Carried to its logical conclusion, Mr. Hazra's theory means that a man who rescues another from danger or an assault is nothing but an officious meddler. On the other hand, he who looks on while another man is being assaulted by a number of men without a word of protest or remonstrance is to be praised for his righteous conduct.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st June 1916

344. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks what a vindictive spirit is, and says it has to learn something from Mr. Hazra.

"Vindictive spirit." Dr. Narendra Nath Chakrabarti, an Honorary Magistrate, had the temerity to intervene while a man was being assaulted on the Howrah railway platform and to call for the police. Mr. Sachar, an Inspector of Police, who, however, had no jurisdiction at that place and was only a railway passenger, came up, and catching Dr. Chakrabarti by the hand, began dragging him towards the thana, alleging that the doctor had beaten a policeman. This was utterly false. Dr. Chakrabarti preferred a complaint against Inspector Sachar and, according to Mr. Hazra, did so in a vindictive spirit. What else could the doctor have done? Should he have thanked the Inspector, or offered his other hand also to be dragged to the thana? If no man were to complain after being assaulted, the occupation of Mr. Hazra as a Magistrate would be gone. Apparently, he could not resist the temptation of saying all that he could against the doctor, while acquitting the Inspector against whom the doctor had complained.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MUSSALMAN.
2nd June 1916

345. The proposed amendment to the Government of India Consolidation Act, writes the *Mussalman*, which is regarded as a menace to some of the constitutional rights of British subjects in this country, has caused considerable sensation, not only in legal and commercial circles, but among the educated classes throughout India and Burma. How the power thus assumed by the bureaucracy will be used may be understood by those who know its methods. There are a number of weapons in the armoury of the Indian Government which ought to be immediately done away with, but it is a pity that instead the British Government has allowed itself to be persuaded to introduce a measure which public opinion in India so strongly condemns and which, if passed, will take away some of the constitutional rights so long enjoyed by British subjects in this country. On the outbreak of the war the British Government as well as the Government of India pledged themselves not to introduce or inaugurate any controversial measure, but the Government appears to have forgotten that pledge. The journal hopes all classes of people in India will combine and make an emphatic protest against the impending legislation.

The Government of India Consolidation Act.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th June 1916.

346. Pauper population in England—the richest country in the world! Does it not sound strange, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. London, the metropolis, claims 104,057 paupers, or 23·3 per thousand of the population. Among the paupers there were 70,318 children, of whom 47,664 were between 3 and 16 years of age and 4,171 infants under 3 years of age. The paupers were, however, well cared for by the Local Government Board. The average expenditure per head of pauper population was roughly £38 per annum in London and £21 per annum

Pauper population in England.

in other parts of England and Wales. Surely it does not speak well of the social system of the wealthiest and the most enlightened of Western countries when it puts the stamp of pauperism on 650,000 persons and spends on an average £2 monthly for the support of each of them. In India myriads of people are rendered utterly destitute during famines, and how much do they get from the State to keep their bodies and souls together? The able-bodied man is given 6 pice and the able-bodied woman 4 pice per diem, and they have to do earth-work in the burning sun for eight hours.

347. The *Bengalee* remarks that Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State, has made an important pronouncement upon the situation in India. On the whole, it is an

Mr. Chamberlain on India.

eminently satisfactory statement. There was a time, and that not long ago, when, according to influential organs of public opinion in India, and even in England, such as the *Times*, India was seething with sedition, on the eve of a volcanic eruption. That, indeed, was the supreme and the only justification for the drastic measures which still find a place on the Statute Book. Notwithstanding, however, what the Secretary of State says, repressive measures continue to form a part of the law of the land, and what is yet even more regrettable is that there has been no sensible relaxation of the spirit of rigour with which they are administered. According to the highest official testimony, the situation in India is satisfactory. Where then is the further need for these laws? If they cannot be repealed during war-time, and some may be inclined to that view, surely it is possible so to administer them that their severity may disappear and the public may feel that the administration has adapted itself to the improved situation. The paper says that the spirit in which these laws are administered is strangely inconsistent.

348. The *Bengalee* says the opportunity that the British naval forces were seeking was given them, and though outnumbered and caught napping, they still made

The recent naval battle.

their influence felt in the naval battle fought off Jutland on the 31st of May. That something of a surprise was meant is plain from the wording of the various telegrams. The German navy had a good time till the British warships appeared on the scene from the west, when the Germans fled southwards, pursued by the British.

BENGALURU,
7th June 1916.

BENGALURU,
7th June 1916.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 10th June 1916.

